

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4272. 號十月三年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

日六十月正年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, GURKOR & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HEINER & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIESS has been authorised to sign for us by Proclamation. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under- signed.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Under- signed under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,

W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 3, P. W. L. TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

THE House No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTAD.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES No. 39, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

House No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. EBY, furnished or unfurnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44 Queen's Road.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain PORDS nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque "GARIBOLDI," will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately

rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at

reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. ct



NAVAL CONTRACT, 1877-8.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be Received by the Under- signed, until Noon on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1877, from Persons desirous of SUPPLYING the following ARTICLES for the use of H. M. Navy for the year 1877-8, viz.:

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| FRESH BEEF | RAISINS |
| FRESH VEGETABLES | WATER |
| RICE | SOFT BREAD |
| SUGAR | BISCUIT |
| TEA | |

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any

Tender is reserved.

J. BRENNER,

Storekeeper.

H. M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong,

February 28, 1877. mol6

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM

TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has

This Day been Transferred to THE

MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, OLD

BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT,

Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,

LONDON,

1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

20, Old Broad Street,

LONDON,

1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND.....£ 340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-

tisement THE MARINE INSURANCE

CO. has This Day taken over the

Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL

STEAM-TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed

Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONG-

KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. LODGE,

Manager.

THE Under- signed is prepared to Accept

Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the

MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class

Steamer.

A. McIVER,

Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of

LONDON.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877. au17

NOTICE.

PARTIES having left some Luggage as soon as convenient, but not later than the 31st March next. After This Date they will be Sold by Auction; the Amount realised will be placed to the credit of their account with the Hotel.

V. FAVRE,

Proprietor, Hotel de l'Univers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1877. mol2

NOTICE.

THE Under- signed have this day CLOSED their PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS and ceased to carry on Business; Creditors are requested to send in their Claims for payment not later than the 15th Instant. Those indebted to us will oblige by an early settlement.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877. mol2

ERNEST WASSILL & Co.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

I HAVE This Day Established Myself as

PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of

Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the

Building lately occupied by the HONGKONG

PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., under the above Style.

ERNEST WASSILL.

Hongkong, March 3, 1877. ap1

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries,

and are amongst the largest shippers

from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****,

in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE

DE 1876.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the

honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,

G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 13, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of One POUND STERLING (£1) per share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at the offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-

ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$ 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMUS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

AD. ANDER, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. BELLION, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

Hon. W. K. LEWIS, Esq. Ed. TOMLIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, .. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, .. EWAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County

Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate

of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily

balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,

and every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the

chief Commercial places in Europe, India,

Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING

GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th,

We shall offer the Remainder of Our

WINTER STOCK at an immense re-

duction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000

yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more

or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and

\$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40

cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and

JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES' BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT

HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than

Half Price.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. DOUGHERTY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYMPIANT & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.
THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on renewable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PANINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **TRAVANCOR**, Captain BARRATT, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MÖLVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 2, 1877. mcl5

P. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH* TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 19th March. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, February 20, 1877. mcl30

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 1st Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. R. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, March 3, 1877. ap2

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS will close:—
MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.
The English Contract Packet **AVAN-OUKE** will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 14th.
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 15th.
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra to Postage till
11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 45 cents extra postage, till
11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, March 2, 1877. mcl5

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet **ALASKA** will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—
2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M., Post Office closes.
2.30 P.M., Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until
2.50 P.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 2, 1877. mcl5

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.
TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet **ANADYR** will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseille; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Kanton, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *India* and *Galle* only; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 21st Inst.
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd Inst.
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877. mcl22

Intimations.
THE CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

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CHUN AYIN, Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs-Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos. of Buildings and interiors at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.
Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; Hoi Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop; Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Cheong, Bonam.

Santon.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chün Cheong Hong, Mook Kok Street.
Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chün Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leung Chun Tung, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
Saigon.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wng Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.
THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,
Municipal Secretary,
Penang, Municipal Office,
The 21st September, 1876.

Now Ready.
THE CHINA REVIEW.
Vol. V., No. 3.
Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.
Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)
Establishment of American Trade at Canton.
Chinese intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.)
The Beater's Song.
The Law of Inheritance.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Validity of Chinese Marriages.
Money Loan Associations.
Bean Cake as a Manure.
Fidgin English.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

SHIP' COMPEADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya Wai.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MR CHUN AYIN, Manager.
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF NEAT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS. BALL PENCILS, assorted colours. MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.
For Sale.
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THE CHINESE MAIL.
This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in some—almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

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China Mail Office.

Intimations.
THE CHINA REVIEW.
THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous *Notes* or *Queries*), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the *Queries* proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Trübner's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

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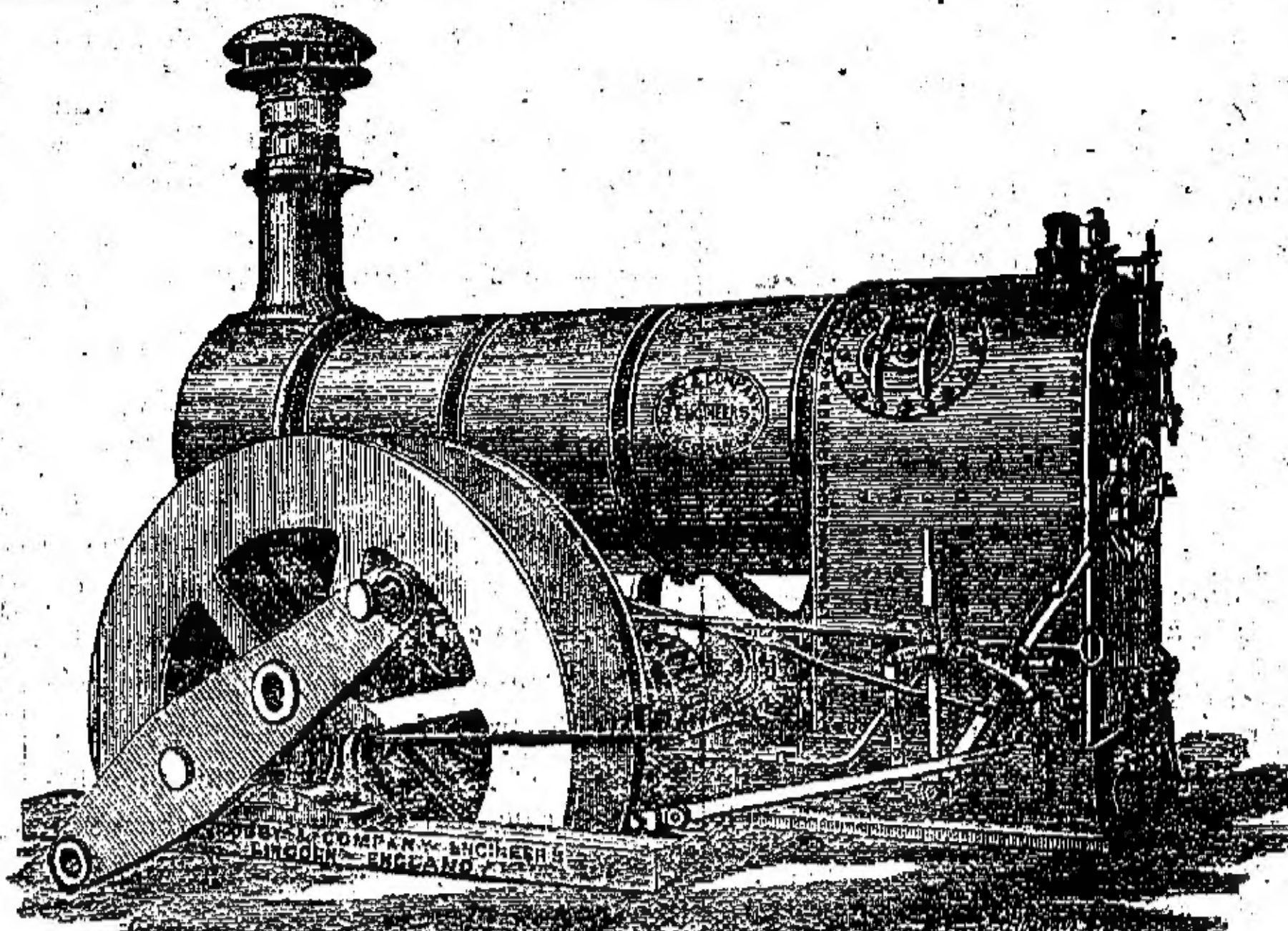
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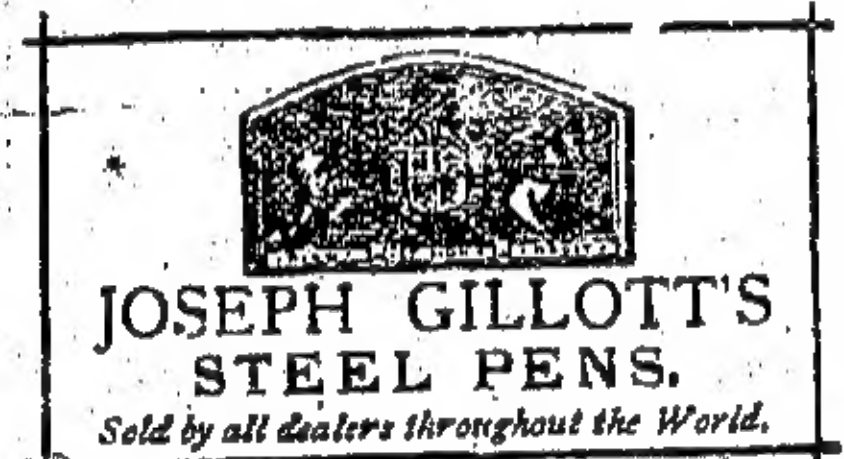
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and they effected such a thorough cure—in
fact I think, saved their lives. The elder
little girl had sixteen worms come from her.
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the fact.

"FRED. WILLMOTT."

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IS AN

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Pills are an excellent Medicine for
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health, sound sleep, and a good
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"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very
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spurious imitations are imported, Con-
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"CHINA,"
P. H. HENNING, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1877. m011

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW.
The Steamship
"TAIWAN,"
Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1877. m012

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.
The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Day-light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1877. m013

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT).
The 4 1/2 American Ship
"ORANGE GROVE,"
LONCHIC, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY Next, the 16th instant.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 10, 1877. m016

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4 1/2 American Ship
"MYSTIC BELLE,"
PLUMER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

See Adm.

Chin-chin all Friends.

P.P.O.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque, Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
BORUTO, German barque, Captain J. F. Wessberg.—Siemsen & Co.
ALDEN BERRY, American barque, Captain E. Noyes.—Hosario & Co.
TUBERNIA, British ship, Captain Robt. Golden.—Meyer & Co.
FORMOSA, German 8-m. schooner, Capt. G. Schwaer.—Melchers & Co.
WANDERING MINSTER, British barque, Captain Wm. Sivewright.—Siemsen & Co.
MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain David Plumer.—Siemsen & Co.
ORANGE GROVE, British barque, Captain A. Longmuir.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
TULLOCHGORUM, British schooner, Capt. S. Masson.—Chinese.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
March 9, *Taiwan* (late *Leonor*), British steamer, 408, Young, Tamsui March 8, Taiwan 7, and Amoy 8, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
March 10, *Amoy*, British steamer, 614, G. H. Drewes, Shanghai March 7, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
March 10, *Penedo*, British steamer, 652, J. Cain, Saigon March 4, Kioe.—SIEMSEN & Co.
March 10, *San Lorenzo*, Spanish brig 220, Pedro Madariaga, Manila March 1, Sapanwood.—REMEDIOS & Co.
March 10, *Zamboanga*, Spanish steamer, 651, Rafael Lopez, Amoy March 9, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.
March 10, *Chun Tung*, Chinese R. O., from a cruise.
March 10, *Douglas*, British steamer, 854, Pitman, Foochow March 7, Amoy 8, and Swatow 9, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Mar. 9, *Jacobs*, for Takow.
10, *Bonito*, for Oudon.
10, *Feiko*, for Shanghai.
10, *Norma*, for Swatow.
10, *Prato*, for Tientsin.
10, *Montgomery*, for Saigon.
10, *Udell*, for Saigon.
10, *Amoy*, for Canton.

CLEARED.
Per *Amoy*, from Shanghai, Mr. Gilmor, 10 Chinese, and 1 European deck.
Per *Taiwan* (late *Leonor*), from Amoy, Mr. D. T. Tzack and 28 Chinese.
Per *Penedo*, from Saigon, 11 Chinese deck.
Per *Zamboanga*, from Amoy, Mr. J. Malcampo, son and 2 servants, Mr. Pedro Soler, Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. Fairhurst, Messrs Greig and Dirks, 204 Chinese, and 1 European deck.
DEPARTED.
Per *Feiko*, for Shanghai, Mr. Koyander, Nevada, Doucet and Robert, Sisters Seyers, Vimmer, Thommeret, and Grandtrey, Mr. Guise, and Mrs. Marlot.
Per *Norma*, for Swatow, 1 European and 26 Chinese.
TO DISPATCH.
Per *Petrovich*, for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morris and 4 children.

Major and Mrs. Budgen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Captain Gamble, Mr. G. Arbor, 27 Invalids, 84 Rank and file, and about 500 Chinese.
Per *Nestor*, for Shanghai, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer *Taiwan* (late *Leonor*) reports: Moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout. In Tamsui.—H. M. S. *Sheldrake*. In Amoy.—H. M. S. *Lily*, *Stra*, *Salvadora*, *Pearl*, *Benarty*, *Douglas*, *Zamboanga*, and *Chinkiang*.
The British steamer *Amoy* reports: Had light to moderate S. and S.E. winds throughout the passage.
The British steamer *Penedo* reports: Strong monsoon with heavy sea to the Southward of the Paracels, from thence to port fresh Northerly winds and fine weather.
The British steamer *Douglas* reports: Foochow to Amoy and Swatow moderate and light S.W. wind and cloudy. Sea and cloudy weather. In Foochow.—H. M. S. *Sheldrake*, *S. S. Europe*, and *Han Kwang*. In Amoy.—H. M. S. *Lily*, *S. S. Benarty*, *Pearl*, *Salvadora*, and *Chinkiang*.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—Per *CHINA*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 11th inst.
For SAIGON.—Per *NAMOA*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 11th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.—Per *LEONOR*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.
For HAIPHONG.—Per *Schooner TULLOCHGORUM*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.
Noon.—*Taiwan* leaves for Coast Ports.
Goods per *Hesperia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Auction.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Rev. R. H. Eld's Residence, Albany Road.

Nearly Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March, 1877.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

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The Manufacture is under direct and

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Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

at 7.55 p.m.

BIRTH.

At Whampoa, on the 5th March, the

Wife of Mr F. GALLAGHER, tide-surveyor,

H.I.C.M. Customs, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

We have received a book entitled "Coolie Traffic and Kidnapping," from the pen of a writer who assumes the nom de plume of "Don Aldus." The work is placed somewhat late in the market because the evils of the coolie traffic are it is hoped and believed matters of the past; still, as it is the province of authors to deal with things both past and present, this can be scarcely urged as an objection to the book. The greater portion of the volume is occupied with a description of the incidents of a voyage in a coolie ship to Peru, but it also contains some notes on Hongkong and the existing state of the British mercantile marine. Don Aldus is evidently better acquainted with this port than with the work of an author. While his few remarks respecting Hongkong are in the main correct, his style of writing is occasionally exceedingly inflated—so much so indeed as to almost approach the ridiculous. He makes the majority of his characters, even in ordinary conversation, another term in a superabundance of the most sonorous adjectives we have encountered for a considerable time, and as he also expends considerable care occasionally in rounding off his sentences, the result is that the naturalness of the conversation is destroyed wherever these faults occur. This, for instance, is the elevated style in which a certain Doctor, to whom the reader is introduced, is pleased to refer to Victoria Peak, while crossing the harbor in a boat:—"Yes, Mr. D., grand indeed," he replied. "The peak of Hongkong looks black as the vortex of a thunder cloud, while surrounded by masses of hoary vapour, sweeping in

large volumes around its craggy brow. And see," he continued with rising enthusiasm, "how the whirling mass clings to the leeward side of the peak with all the desperation of reasoning spirits, until, startled by the windward pressure of the storm, it parts its hold in reluctant patches, and is immediately lost amongst the distant confusion of compounding clouds." Only a lexicographer, desirous of relieving himself of a few long words, would talk in this style. It is true there was a typhoon brewing at the time, but a typhoon is nothing beside such sentences as these. The author tells us very little about Hongkong that will be interesting to residents here. We extract the following, however, respecting the Happy Valley:—

By this time we had turned the brow of a hill, and were descending into "Happy Valley." A few minutes more found us in the bosom of that delightful retreat, rounding the last corner of the road, on the left of which we advanced lay the recurrence, a beautiful level plot and worthy the "turtles" of the colony, with its railings and grand stand complete; while on the right stretched the walls of the cemetery enclosing what had once been (according to our friend the doctor) "wild runners on the rugged course of human woes."

I confess, the all but holy tranquillity pervading every nook of this sequestered Eden drew me from myself. Faint aspirations fluttered from the call us soul, and as they spread their hallowed wings, I felt this pleasure-hunting heart of mine was not yet dead to all which lifts the man above the brute. Would that I could carry such a scene as that for ever in my mind!

"Happy Valley" indeed, although one might justly term it the Valley of Extremes, for here around its sunny sides are often met strange and striking contrasts. It claims the stirring content of the "turf" when every heart beats wild with life and vigour, while eager eyes are following their particular "favourite" around the course. The city's dead are also here, with mourners for the loved ones buried there, contrasting sadly with the merry laugh and happy pluck just echoing across its silent surface. Numbers are here who closed their career in blood, fighting for the honour and glory of their country; Peace to their ashes! And many an ocean child lies covered beneath its green sward, unwept-for—I had almost said. But no, that cannot be; for, could the spiritual essence of humanity be seen, many might be found from far-off homes hovering around this covering of a thousand tender ties, and in their midnight vigils be seen staring garlands over the loved-ones' distant graves. Conceivably, my friend, the gathering of those dreamy voyagers from every clime! Here a mother's spirit breathing a mournful requiem over the grave of her once promising boy, and the warrior's widow weeping by the tomb of her murdered hero; a little farther on we might behold a fond parent rejoicing at the recovery of her long-lost only child while sisters' visionary spirits unnumbered are sailing through the midnight air, or in their dreamy wanderings, moving about among the tombs in company with their brothers of the past, brought back from an eternity by that eternal midnight imagery of man which thunders the existence of a God.

The coolie ship in which "Don Aldus" obtained passage to Peru seems to have been a very superior one of its kind. Some of the "horrors" of the trade are here and there touched upon, but not as having taken place on board the ship, the ship which is favoured with the author's presence. The Captain of the vessel is a very remarkable man, and displays a wonderful tact and courage in dealing with the coolies placed under his charge. Although the voyage did not give rise to the perpetration of any atrocities, yet, with an attempt to mutiny on the part of the crew, disturbances among the coolies and other incidents, the voyage was rather an eventful one.

The shipping statistics for 1876, issued by the Board of Trade, show that trade with the United Kingdom is still satisfactorily increasing. During the year the aggregate tonnage of the vessels that entered the ports with cargoes was 21,019,368 tons, being an increase of nearly two million tons as compared with the preceding twelve months. The shipping entered from foreign countries amounted to 17,258,066 tons, and from British Possessions 3,761,302 tons, the former showing an increase of about a million and a half and the latter of about half a million. In the coasting trade the total tonnage of the vessels that entered the ports was 23,853,778 tons, being an increase of 832,217 tons over the preceding year. These last figures include the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, which employed in 1876 vessels of 1,208,492 tons, being an increase of 549,810 tons over the amount for 1875. The amount of foreign tonnage employed in our coasting trade is very small, and declined in 1876 to 144,113 tons.

Our Colombo friends are in a great state of excitement over the fact that the Messageries Maritimes Company have made that port a place of call for their boats. The change is all the more prized because it has hitherto been much doubted whether either of the mail companies would come to Colombo before the success of the breakwater was fully proved. It is said that the P. & O. Company is so bound down by the terms of their contract that they can introduce no new calling port without the sanction of the Home Government, and as Ceylon contributes no direct postal subsidy, the local authorities will scarcely venture on asking for a concession, more especially as it would involve some delay; while Galle is still retained as a calling port. The change was inaugurated with a semi-public tiffin, to which the officers of the first boat, the *Anadyr* from Suez, were invited.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The usual entertainment in the Temperance Hall will be given on Monday evening, at 8.30. Admission free.

The *Shanghai Courier* has received the following special telegram:—

London, 2nd March.

Peace with Serbia. Russia expected to demobilize.

We are glad to learn that the fare by the Canton steamers for Natives has at last been raised to 25 cents, commencing on Monday next, the 12th instant. With today's upward trips of the rival river steamers, therefore, the ten-cent fare has terminated. From Monday next a new chapter in the history of the present river opposition begins. Deck passengers will have to pay twenty-five cents, whilst the rate for Chinese saloon passengers is retained at fifty cents. The Steam-boat Company's unopposed steamer *Kiukiang* follows suit, and her fares are raised to fifty cents and one dollar.

This dealers in Cotton and Yarn have, it is said, unanimously resolved to cease trading here, unless broken silver, like that produced in evidence at the last Sessions of the Supreme Court, is accepted by the Banks as the currency of the place. This looks like another "Hoppe dodge" to draw the trade away from the Colony; but it may be safely asserted that the time has not yet come for the agents of the ocean steamer companies to send their crafts up to Canton to discharge.

Hedus & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 3rd March, 1877:—
Arrivals During the Week.—Feb. 24, Madagascari, from Amoy; 25, Ling Feng, from Keelung; 26, Yesso, from Hongkong.
Departures During the Week.—Feb. 24, Yesta, for Shanghai; Han Kwang, Shanghai; 27, Europa, for Shanghai; 27, Lulu, for Shanghai; 28, Yesso, for Hongkong; 28, Sheldrake, for Tamsui; 1, Ling Feng, for Swatow.
Shipping in Port.—Wm. Manson, Madagascari.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

March 10, 1877.

ROBBERY AT THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Ohung A-on, a hawker 16 years of age, and Li Ah-lee, a shop-keeper, were charged with attempting to steal from the person of a Chinese woman who was one of the spectators of the Sports. P. C. Pang Aloi stated that he was at the Parade Ground where many persons assembled to witness the Athletic sports. The defendants were in company and witness observed them. He saw them go near a Chinese woman, and the 1st defendant attempted to cut off a button from her dress. The 1st defendant had a pair of scissors in his hand. The woman turned round at the instant, and the attempt to steal did not succeed. Witness went towards them, when the defendants ran away, having observed him. He caught the 1st defendant who had a pair of scissors in his hands. The 2nd defendant was stopped by a Sikh Constable. Both defendants were identified as having been in goal before, the second for no less than three times. The 1st defendant was sent to three months' hard labour, and to be twice flogged on the breach 10 strokes each time. The 2nd defendant was sent to 6 months' hard labour, at the expiration of which to find security in two householders \$25 each, to be forthcoming within twelve months, in default thereof to be recommended for deportation. Further, both defendants to be exposed in the stocks at the scene of offence for one hour.

LABORER.

Ching Awai, a hawker, was charged with stealing two brass pipes from one Soo Awong, a goldsmith at Bowington. The defendant, who was identified as having been twice in goal before, was sent to four months' hard labour, and to be twice exposed in the stocks for one hour each time.

DISORDERLY.

Wm. Butler, seaman H.M.S. *Audacious*, was charged with being drunk. Chinese Constable 878 saw a man swimming off from the shore near the Dock Yard. The Constable picked him up. Fined \$1, the defendant having nothing to pay.

OBSTRUCTION.

Low Tak Yow, a boatman, was charged with obstruction at Peddar's Wharf. A gentleman came and hired a sampan which was alongside the steps. The defendant pulled his boat between the wharf and the boat engaged, thus causing an obstruction. Fined \$2, or 7 days' hard labour.

A "LONG-COAT" THEFT.

Chun A-on, a coolie, who was dressed in a long-coat, was brought up under the following circumstances:—Tung Ching Kit stated that he was a passenger by the *Petrovich* which left to-day for Singapore. This morning he was having his meal on deck, with his pillow box and two umbrellas a short distance from him. After his feast, he looked round and saw the prisoner going along the deck having his two umbrellas. Complainant ran after him, but there being many passengers on board, he could not get near to the defendant. He saw, however, the defendant give the two umbrellas to another man. Another passenger took hold of the prisoner.—Chun Yuet Sing, a passenger on board the *Petrovich*, stated that he had his pillow box broken open and \$12 abstracted from it.—Another passenger proved the theft of the money from last witness' pillow box by the prisoner.—The Magistrate sent prisoner to six months' hard labour for each offence, penalties to be cumulative. He was also to be thrice exposed in the stocks for one hour each time at the Pleasure wharf.

Look A-yee, a chair-coolie, was charged with supplying John West, a private of H. M. 28th Regiment, with a quantity of opium. Private West stated that he was alone at Queen's Road West when he gave

the defendant 20 cents to buy him some sampan. The defendant brought him a basin of liquid, with 5 cents change, and as he was drinking it, a lance corporal named Thomas Muslin came and advised him not to take it. The defendant was then given into custody.—The defendant said he got the sampan from the Yip Yuen shop. Remanded till the 13th inst. for the master of the shop to appear.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, March 10, 1877.
SIR,—I really think that I have good grounds of complaining of the way in which our present sheriff summons jurors for the sessions. Only for the sessions of last month I was summoned, and my shoes have been indeed partially worn by the adjournment. You will thus readily understand how surprised I must have felt at another invitation of a similar nature being put into my hands this afternoon, for the sessions of the current month. The only plea the summoning officer can bring forward in this instance, will be this; that on the 1st of March the Jury-box is made up. Against this I have to allege that last month's sessions were held over until the 6th of this month; consequently, the names of those who were summoned last month, should have been, concurrently with the consideration of our Chief Justice towards the jurors, put at the bottom of the box, or the box well-shaken, as some mixture are required to be.
I hope our Chief Justice will give his kind attention to the above "dumurrer" for serving on the jury this month, on the part of those who served only last month. The 19th instant may be a "mail day" too.
—Yours faithfully,

X.

NAVAL & MILITARY

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The weather was much more suitable to-day for Athletic Exercises than it was yesterday. The arrangements were admirable and the ground was well kept by Blue Jackets, Soldiers, and the Police. There was a larger number of spectators than on the previous day, although the stand was not so well filled, doubtless owing to the more favorable conditions of the weather and onlookers naturally preferring to promenade in the open. Great credit is due to Lieut. Walker, the indefatigable Secretary, for the excellent manner in which everything has been carried out. Most of the notables of the Colony were present, and the Bands of the U. S. S. *Tennessee* and the 28th Regiment played during the afternoon.

1.—THROWING THE HAMMER.—1st Prize,

\$5; 2nd, \$2.50.
Corpl. Dyer, R.M.L. Infantry.
Pte. McNamara, 28th Regiment.

This event had to be delayed to procure new handles for the hammers, which broke short off at the first trial; and Binney, R.M.L.I., a post entry, made the best throw. When a new hammer was brought, Binney also made the best throw, but the distance fell short of his first throw by a few inches.
1. Binney, R.M.L.I., 36 ft. 8 in.
2. Dyer, "

2.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—1st Prize,

\$7; 2nd, \$3.50; 3rd, \$1.75.
J. Carroll, H.M.S. *Audacious*.
J. Ruse, "
F. Lewis, R.M.L. Infantry.
Bomb. Nicolson, R.A.
Pte. King, 28th Regiment.
" Brown, "
" James, "

This being a very short race all were anxious to take the lead at starting, and consequently one or two of them were off before the final word to run was given. The determined efforts of one especially elicited roars of laughter by his numerous mistakes. The result was very soon known, King coming in the winner by a couple of feet, with Nicolson second, and Carroll third.

1. Pte. King, 28th Regiment.
2. Bomb. Nicolson, R.A.
3. J. Carroll, H.M.S. *Audacious*.
—Time, 11 seconds.

3.—200 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Heavy Marching Order. Open to Soldiers and Marines.

1st Prize, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$2.50.
Pte. Brown, 28th Regiment.
" Dimmery, "
" Ball, "
" Hallis, "
" Steen, "
Corpl. Wright, "
Pte. Cairnes, "

This was a very amusing race, all staggering under a load which we should hardly care to be compelled to carry at a walking pace. The running was nevertheless very good. They kept very well together the whole way, Dimmery coming in first, with Steen second, and Cairnes third. Immediately after the race the kit was examined, and consisted of one pair of boots, 4 pairs socks, 1 pair trousers, knife, fork, spoon, razor, comb, shaving gear, button stick, 4 brushes, soap and sponge, 2 shirts, 2 towels, mess-tin and cover, cross belts and pouch, waist belt, ball bag, musket, bayonet, scabbard and frog, haversack and water bottle; all, with the exception of the musket, and belts, and water bottle, contained in a compact space about 2 feet square.

1. Pte. Dimmery, 28th Regt.
2. Pte. Steen, "
—Time, 28 1/2 seconds.

4.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—1st

Prize, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.
C. Stephens, H.M.S. *Audacious*.
Corpl. Dyer, R.M.L. Infantry.
J. Midway, R.M.L. *Mitiga*.
Bomb. Connell, R.A.
Gunn. Hunt, R.A.
Pte. McNamara, 28th Regiment.
Gunn. Hay, Royal Artillery.
Pte. McLoughlin, 28th Regiment.
" Sullivan, "
" Teekle, "
" Popple, "
" Anderson, "
" McWhorter, "
" Williams, H.M.S. *Edgar*.

Some very good throwing was displayed in this match. People taking first prize by the very creditable throw of 101 yards 3 inches; and with Dyer second, 88 yards 5 inches; and McWhorter third, 86 yards 1 inch. It is not to be taken that the army again showed to best advantage, which is no doubt greatly due to their frequent opportunities of practising such field sports.

1. Pte. Dyer, R.M.L.I., 100.3 yards.
2. Corpl. Dyer, R.M.L.I., 86.5.
3. Pte. McWhorter, 28th Regt., 86.1.

5.—440 YARDS FLAT RACE.—1st Prize,

\$7; 2nd, \$3.50; 3rd, \$1.75.
J. Ruse, H.M.S. *Audacious*.
F. Henderson, "
E. Noble, "
E. Wheeler, "
E. Botting, "
Pte. Dimmery, 28th Regiment.
" T. Brown, "
" Peasant, "
" Callaghan, "

Pte. Dimmery carried off first prize for this race, with Brown second, and Ruse third; the redcoats being again to the fore.
1. Pte. Dimmery, 28th Regt.
2. Pte. Brown, do do.
3. J. Ruse, H.M.S. *Audacious*.
—Time, 62 seconds.

6.—WHEEL BARROW RACE.—1st Prize,

\$3; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.75.
W. Riley, H.M.S. *Vigilant*.
J. Burgess, "
G. Goulder, "
J. Green, "
J. Whittle, "
Pte. Kearns, 28th Regiment.
" Anderson, "
" Ball, "
" Johnson, "
" Steen, "

In this race every one had to trust to his mental vision, and the divergences from the straight line caused much amusement. Green, however, steered a very straight course, being probably accustomed to travel in the dark. The Army however were again the victors, Green having to content himself with third prize. One poor fellow tried to make a hurdle race of it, but found he could not get over the obstacle with his barrow, so came to grief.
1. Pte. Kearns, 28th Regt.
2. Anderson, 28th Regt.
3. J. Green, H.M.S. *Audacious*.

7.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—Open.—1st

Prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$2.50.
H. King, H.M.S. *Audacious*.
T. Smith, R.M.L. Infantry.
Pte. Thornley, 28th Regiment.
" Brown, "
" Dimmery, "
" Callaghan, "
Gunn. Vengy, Gun Lascar.
Sergt. Close, 28th Regiment.
Pte. Cooper, "
" Averis, "
" Hagan, "
" Peasant, "
" Jackson, "
Gunn. Appasawny, Gun Lascar.

This was a really good race, and opinion was divided as to whether Close or Thornley would come in first, every one feeling assured that the race lay between them. They all kept together the first round, when one or two lagged behind; on the third round Close made a sign of defiance to his rival and passing rapidly to the front, secured a good lead. Thornley seeing this turned and ran back about 10 yards, and then followed after the rear man; and his assurance was not misplaced, as he quickly recovered his voluntarily 1st ground. Vengy finished his trial with a somewhat. The race was now between Close and Callaghan, but the former had the lead, and Callaghan found it impossible to overhaul him, so Close landed an easy winner; with Callaghan a good second.

1. Surgt. Close, 28th Regt.
2. Pte. Callaghan, do.
3. Pte. Averis, do.
4. Pte. Thornley, do.
—Time, 5ms. 14secs.

7A.—FLAT RACE.—Yards. Open to

Sikh Policemen.

This event caused much amusement, all the competitors being Sikh policemen, and their varied and grotesque costumes, combined with their shouts, were quite mirth-inspiring. Aam Singh, who landed a winner, signalled his victory by throwing up his arms and running off with the tape

Portfolio.

BAIRNIES CUDDLE DOON.

The bairnies cuddle doon at night,
We bairnies faucht to din,
"O try and sleep, ye waukie rogues,
Your father's comin' in."
They never heed a word I speak;
I try to gie a frown,
But aye I hap them up, an' cry,
"O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

Wee Jamie w' the curly head—
Ho aye sleeps next the wa',
Bange up an' cries, "I want a piece!"
The rascal starts them a',
I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks,
They stop awee the soun,
Then draw the blankets up an' cry,
"Noo, weanies, cuddle doon."

But ere five minutes gang, wee Rab
Cries out, frae 'neath the claes,
"Mither, mak' Tam gie over at anee,
Ho's kitting' w' his tae."
The mischief's in that Tam for tricks,
Ho'd better half the toon;
But aye I hap them up an' cry,
"O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

At length they hear their father's fit,
An' as he seeks the door,
They run their faces to the wa',
While Tam pretends to snore.
"Hae a' the weans been gude?" he asks,
As he pities his shoon.
"The bairnies, John, are in their beds,
An' lang since cuddled doon."

An' just afore we bed cozeles,
We look at our wee lambs:
Tam has his arm roun' wee Rab's neck,
An' Rab his arm roun' Tam's.
I lift wee Jamie up the bed,
An' as I stralk each on,
I whisper till my heart fills up,
"O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

The bairnies cuddle doon at night,
We bairnies faucht to din,
But ruse the big wa'k' o' an' care
Will quaten doon their glee.
Yet, come what will to like ane,
May He who sits aboon
Aye whisper, till their paws be bauld,
"O, bairnies, cuddle doon."
—Alec Anderson.

If you have fault to find with any one,
tell him, not others, of what you complain.
Watch for little opportunities of pleasing,
and put little annoyances out of the way.

It is an excellent rule to be observed in
all disputes that men should give soft words
and hard arguments.

PERSONAL beauty is a letter of recom-
mendation written by the hand of Nature,
but not unfrequently dishonoured by the
bearer.

A WARRIOR is said to be more free than a
king, inasmuch as he can choose his own
subjects.

As no roads are so rough as those that
have just been mended, so no sinners are so
intolerant as those who have just turned
saints.

If you know anything that will make a
brother's heart glad, run quick and tell it;
but if it is something that will cause a
brother's heart to be troubled, keep it
bottle it up.

Be frank with the world. Frankness is
the child of honesty and courage. Say
just what you mean to do on every occasion,
and take it for granted that you mean to
do what is right.

How quickly one generation of men fol-
lows another to the grave! We come like
the ocean waves to the shore, and scarcely
strike the strand before we roll back into
the forgetfulness whence we came.

AIM at perfection in everything, though
in most things it is unattainable; however,
they who aim at it, and persevere, will
come much nearer to it than those whose
laziness and despondency make them give
it up as unattainable.

CHARMS OF NOBILITY.—Novelty has
charm; but our minds can hardly withstand
the most valuable things, if they have for
a long while appeared among us, do not
make any impression as they are good, but
give us a distaste as they are old. But when
the influence of this fantastical humour is
over, the same men or things will come to
be admired again, by a happy return of our
good taste.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—Thackeray said, "All
men who avoid female society have dull
perceptions, and are stupid, and have gross
tastes, and revolt against what is pure."
Your club swaggers, who are sucking the
butts of hill-billies all night, call female
society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a
yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind
man; music does not please a poor beast,
who does not know one tone from another;
but as a true epicure is scarcely ever tired
of water, sauce, and brown bread and butter,
I can sit for a whole night talking to a
well-regulated, kindly woman about her
daughter Fanny, or her boy Frank, and
like the evening's entertainment. One of
the greatest benefits a man can derive from
woman's society is that he is bound to be
respectful to her. The habit is of great
good to your morals, men, depend upon it.
Our education makes us the most eminently
selfish men in the world; and the greatest
benefit that comes to a man from a woman's
society is that he has to think of somebody
to whom he is bound to be constantly
attentive and respectful.

STRANGE SEA MONSTERS.

Mr Richard A. Proctor, writing on the
subject of the sea-serpents, says that it has
long been regarded by most persons as
simply a gigantic fraud.

Either the object which appeared like a
sea serpent was something altogether dif-
ferent—a floating tree entangled in seaweed,
the serpentine outline of distant hills half
lost under a sounding haze, a row of leaping
porpoises, or, if a single living creature at
all, then one of a known species seen under
unusual and deceptive conditions—or else
the circumstantial accounts which could not
be thus explained away were concoctions
of falsehood. Yet, as the naturalist George
long since pointed out in his curious essay
on "The Great Unknown" it is altogether
unlikely that men know all the forms of
animals which exist in the ocean, and the
antecedent probability against the theory
of the existence of creatures such as the
great serpent has been described to be
is not sufficient to outweigh the evidence
which has been given respecting such crea-
tures. No one who has read the account
given by the officers and men of the *Dan-
daga*, for instance, can for a moment suppose
that they were deceived in any one of the
facts they reported.

assume that they all told untruths before
we can reject the belief that some as yet
unknown sea creature was seen by them.

Travellers are sometimes said to tell
marvellous stories; but it is a noteworthy
fact that, in nine cases out of ten, the
marvellous stories of travellers have been
confirmed. Men ridiculed the tale, brought
back by those who had sailed far to the
South, that the sun there moves from right
to left, instead of from left to right, as you
face his mid-day place; but we know that
those travellers told the truth. The first
account of the giraffe was laughed to scorn,
and it was satisfactorily proved that no
such creature could possibly exist. The
gorilla, would have been jeered out of ex-
istence but for the fortunate arrival of a
skeleton of his at an early stage of our
acquaintance with that prepossessing cousin
of ours. Monstrous cuttlefish were thought
to be monstrous lies, till the *Albatron*, in
1861, came upon one and captured its tail,
whose weight of 40 lbs. led naturalists to
estimate the entire weight of the creature
at 4,000 lbs., or nearly a couple of tons.
In 1873, again, two fishermen encountered
a gigantic cuttle in Concepcion Bay, New-
foundland, whose arms were about 55 ft. in
length (the fishermen cut off from one arm
a piece 25 ft. long), while the body was
estimated at 80 ft. in length and 5 ft. in
diameter—so that the devil-fish of Victor
Hugo's famous story was a mere baby cuttle
by comparison with the Newfoundland
monster. The mermaid, again, has been
satisfactorily identified with the manatee,
or "woman-fish," as the Portuguese call it,
which assumes, says Capt. Scoresby, "such
positions that the human appearance is
very closely imitated." As for stories of
sea-serpents, naturalists have been far less
disposed to be incredulous than the general
public. Dr. Andrew Wilson, for instance,
after speaking of the recorded observations
in much such terms as I have used above,
says:—"We may, then, affirm safely that
there are many verified pieces of evidence
on record of strange marine forms having
been met with, which evidences, judged
according to ordinary and common sense
rules, go to prove that certain hitherto
undescribed marine organisms do certainly
exist in the sea depths." As to the report
which natural history can give to the above
proposition, "zoologists can but admit,"
proceeds, "the correctness of the observa-
tions. Certain organisms, and especially
those of marine kind (e.g., certain whales),
are known to be of exceedingly rare occur-
rence. Our knowledge of marine reptiles
is confessedly very small; and, best of all,
there is no counter-objection or feasible
argument which the naturalist can offer by
way of denying the above proposition. If,
therefore, we admit the possibility—nay,
even the reasonable probability—that
gigantic members of these water-snakes may
occasionally be developed, we should state
a powerful case for the assumed and prob-
able existence of a natural 'sea-serpent.'"
We confess we do not well see how such a
chain of probabilities can be readily set
aside, supported as they are in the possi-
bility of their occurrence by zoological
science, and in the actual details of the case
by evidence as trustworthy in many cases
as that received in our courts of law.

When we remember how few fish or other
inhabitants of the sea are ever seen compar-
ed with the countless millions which exist,
that not one specimen of some tribes are
only known to exist because a single spec-
imen or even a single skeleton has been
obtained, we may well believe that in the
sea, as in heaven and earth, there are more
things "than are known in our philosophy."

DOING THE DUTCHMAN.

Dutch Charley, as he is called, keeps a
lager beer saloon in the village of C—.
Some of his chair warmers, who sit around
waiting for customers to treat them, began
discussing the Centennial Exhibition the
other day. One of them offered to bet drinks
for the crowd, that the next exhibition
would be held at Chicago; another was
ready to stake his money on Saint Louis;
while Charley, always ready for a bet, and
never allowing himself to be thought weak
in wisdom or intelligence, was ready to
wager any amount in favor of New York.
It was finally decided to bet the beer,
Charley setting up the foaming beverage,
agreeing to wait for his pay till the bet was
decided. A little reflection after the beer
had been guzzled, opened Charley's eyes as
to the nature of the bet, which he is aware
cannot be decided for a hundred years.
Charley is a little perplexed, and knows
not whether to carry the account to profit
or loss, or place it upon interest, and hand
it down to his posterity. It isn't safe to
advise him in regard to the matter.

AN ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.

The Spectator says:—"Our readers will be
interested in learning that a new constituted
apparatus of very much the same chemical
substances as our own, has suddenly as-
sumed a brilliancy which implies an
enormous addition to the intensity of its
heat as well as to that of its planets—
if it has any, and if they were previously
to this conflagration the abodes of life—
are probably now undergoing combustion them-
selves, while the inhabitants have ceased to
be. Will our kind initiate this freak, and
in one of its great outbursts of hydrogen
flame scorch us suddenly to a cinder? Or
may we hope that the planets of this con-
flagrating world had already so far cooled
down as to exclude the possibility of life,
and that this sudden outburst of new light
and heat may rather restore past possibilities
than extinguish new ones? At all events,
our astronomers are now beholding one of
the great catastrophes of a far-away world.

ON ROAST FIG.

At this festive season of the year when
numbers of my fellow-colonists have, with-
out doubt, celebrated the natal day of the
year 1877 by a feast of smoking pig, I feel
that I should be wanting in good taste and
feeling were I to follow up my last essay on
Trichinosis, by an enumeration of any more
horrors connected with the corporeal estate
of Master Piggy. I prefer to allow their
imaginations to wander into the happy dis-
tance of time, when roast pig was first
invented, and to descend on roast pig a
long way after the fashion of Bill.
Can anyone conceive a more delicious
dish for a gourmand than roast pork and
apple sauce? The rich, tender, delicate
white, beautiful, flavoured, juicy flesh,
tenderly embraced by the brown, crisp
crackling, gives in anticipation a thrill of
ecstasy of delight to the whole gastro-nervous
system of the expectant palator. Then the
sucking pig, roasted whole, with his
little trotters tucked under him, and gen-
erally smoking a lemon. The sight of him
as he reclines in all his rich brown porphy-

ness on the dish is enough to induce a man
to take his hat off to him, and apologise for
yielding to the temptation which it is im-
possible for him to resist, of sumptuously
disposing of the choicest cuts. The pig-
stators give excellent evidence of a present day
the Germans and the Chinese. The former
have brought the art of disguising the
grunter to such perfection that it is almost
impossible to say, when pondering post-
prandially over the delicious compounds
contained in the anisotonic sausage-skins,
whether one has been feasting on *Schwein-
fleisch* or *Rindfleisch*, *Schinken* or *Braten*.
The Chinese will travel miles to get a pig
for dinner, although they seldom present
the picture of a friend of mine at the
Pimpama, who went to a butcher some
three miles to get a pig killed. My friend's
ordinary costume was a red shirt, top-boots,
spurs, and riding breeches. He was thus
attired when he drove his pig along the
road, guiding the doomed grunter by means
of a pair of reins fastened to a wooden bit
in its mouth. A riding-whip was occa-
sionally employed to quicken piggy's pace.
The Chinaman generally carries two pigs
in gunny-bags, one at each end of his
bamboo. I remember seeing a Chinaman
in terrible tribulation at Cooktown. He
had two pigs in bags, but unfortunately the
pigs were large, and the bags were small,
and one of the animals was constantly
rolling on the ground. No sooner was he
caught than the other tumbled out, and
poor John was in despair till he tied their
legs together and slung them back down-
wards to his pole, and thus put an end to
their gambols.

Comical and embarrassing situations
have often arisen in consequence of the
erratic nocturnal wandering propensities of
these unctuous pachyderms. I just heard
of a person who brought home a little
sucker for the New Year's dinner. On New
Year's Eve a neighbor heard the porker
running about the yard, and making frantic
efforts to climb the fence. "Being a neigh-
borly sort of fellow he adopted his wife's
suggestion, and in the earliest of his
robe to go out and catch the pig. In the
bright moonlight he and the pig had a
lively time of it in the yard, but finally,
human genius triumphed, and the de-
generate descendant of the Tapir was
clapped to the manly but bare bosom of the
philanthropist. Unfortunately the pig's
wife's owner—no, I mean the wife's
owner's pig—that's wrong again somehow
—the wife of the owner of the pig—(got it
this time)—heard the grunting, and fearful
of losing the next day's dinner, also left
the cannibal couch, and, scantily attired,
sought the truant. The yard was small,
the moon was bright, and the horrified
neighbor stood aghast with the pig clasped
to his breast. Creeping to a fence and
holding the pig tightly by the hind legs,
thus allowing it to appear on the other
side, he gasped out, "Mrs. Murphy, take
your pig, ay, ye place." Mrs. Murphy ap-
proached, under cover of the fence, seized
the peccant porker, and vanished in the
twinkling of the pig's whisker.

I find, on referring to my friend Elia,
that the great Confucius, in his *Mundane
Metations*, makes the statement that the
art of roasting pig was discovered by a
swine herder, Ho-ti. Ho-ti left his house
one day in charge of his luberly son,
Bo-bo. Like all youngsters, when not
watched, he got playing with fire, and as a
natural consequence set fire to the house.
Nine sucking pigs perished on this memo-
rable day. Ho-bo was in an awful funk.
He did not know what he should say to his
irate dad. Whilst he was inventing a lie,
of stupendous magnitude, an odor assailed his
nostrils. What was it? Not burnt bumpy
—he had smelled that on previous similar
occasions. His lower lip began to water.
He stopped to feel a pig. He burnt his
fingers, some of the pig's flesh adhered to
them. Naturally, like any other booby who
had burnt his fingers, he applied them to
his mouth, when—oh ye gods and little
stickles back! he tasted—crackling! He
tried it again—it was delicious—and he
was in the middle of tearing up whole
handfuls of roast pig, when his irate sire,
armed with the retributive cudgel, entered
and commenced a trial of the penal re-
sources of the adjacent forest on the back
of the graceless Bo-bo. However, the
upshot was that Ho-ti became a convert to
burnt pig, and somehow Ho-ti's cottage
was burnt down often than over. Nothing
but fire henceforth. As surely as the sow
farrowed, so surely was the house of Ho-
ti in a blaze. At length suspicion was
aroused, and the answering pig-eaters
were hauled up at the police court, where
some of the burnt pig was produced.
The jury began to look at the obnoxious
food. They handled it—it was hot;
they burnt their fingers, and naturally
as Ho-ti and Bo-bo had done, they
clapped them into their mouths. Oh,
cudgony! Ah Sing, the foreman, at once
pronounced a verdict of "Not Guilty."
The judge started off and bought up all the
pigs he could find, and that very night his
Honour's house took fire. The thing got
wind, and now fires were the order of the
day and night. Fuel and pigs got awfully
dear. The insurance offices shut up shop,
and the custom of burning houses went on
until a very wise man arose in China and
he made a momentous discovery. He
showed that the flesh of swine could be
burnt without necessarily consuming a
whole house to do it, and so gradually the
gridiron, the spit, and the colonial oven
were invented and brought into requisition
to prepare that delicacy, which of all
delicacies in the whole *mundus* edibiles, my
friend Elia maintains to be the most delicate
—*principis obsequium*—Queen's and.

THE RED SHIRT IN THE EAST.

By RICHARD GAMBALLO.

No II.

On our arrival at Sirs my first care was
to quarter my men, and the *Pantheon*
having just arrived with a cargo of women
and children from Greece, I went in her to
Athens. The *Pantheon* had been a
blockade runner in the American war, could
do her 17 knots easily, and was armed with
two long-range guns. I found her deck
crowded with women, all in their national
costumes, and the effect was very pictur-
esque. When under Cape Colony—a call
from the glistening white columns of a
temple dedicated to *Demeter*—the crown
the promontory—two Turkish men of war,
who had evidently been on the watch for
this daring little steamer, shot out from un-
der the land; however, the *Pantheon*
very cleverly showed her heels, and a few
hours sufficed to drop under the horizon our
huge pursuers.

In Athens I found a state of confusion
consequent on the want of one leading mind
and will. The committee, while doing its
best, was divided in its councils, so that
half measures were the order of the day.
The Government shut its eyes to the things

of the committee, though perpetually haras-
sed by notes from the representatives of the
foreign powers, who, jealous and distrustful
of each other, yet combined to torment the
unfortunate Greeks. I organized my staff
at once, and soon we had everything in
working order. Our volunteers were brought
over from Sirs, and in a few weeks we had
1,500 men on the rolls, a contingent having
arrived from Alexandria. This force was
quartered partly in Athens and partly at the
Piræus, the port of Athens. The *Palkiaries*,
a kind of free bands peculiar to Greece,
agreed to join, and were taken into our pay.
The Prince of N—o—p—e, who was in
Athens at the time, placed 3,000 of his men
under my orders, and as they are proverbial
for their fighting qualities, I looked forward
to being able to make good use of them. A
contract with a Frenchman placed us in a
few weeks in possession of 10,000 breach-
loaders, with the necessary ammunition, con-
ditionally that they should be taken back if
not required. While the committee were
busy converting the old brass guns from
Navarino, Mentone, and elsewhere into
six-pounder rifled field-pieces, the War
department placed all its stores at our dis-
posal on condition that no order to take
them should be required, as this would com-
promise the Government. The Minister
of Justice recognised my right to try and to
inflict the extreme penalty, while we were
permitted to make use of the ordinary
prisons for minor offences. Embarcades were
sent into Thessaly, Macedonia, and Albania
to open communications with the anti-
Turkish party, while capable officers had the
fortresses of Arta-Zanina and Prevesa, the
most important Turkish strongholds in the
western provinces of the empire, entrusted
to their special care, so that everything was
getting ready for speedily opening the
campaign.

I had quartered my men in the palace
of the Duchess of Placenza, occupying for this
purpose the centre and one wing of this huge
building, while the other wing was used as a
home for the Candidate women. One day I
was busily occupied with some papers in my
office when I heard a tumult below. Know-
ing that the officers were about, I took
no notice till the sound growing every
minute louder, there was a sudden irrup-
tion into the room of evidently excited
females. I was rather pleased with the
appearance of these women, in their pictur-
esque garb and their dark faces, and eyes
blazing with rage; but as most of them were
armed with daggers, and I could not under-
stand a word of what they were saying, as
they spoke in Greek, and all at the same
time; and as every minute they pressed
closer and closer, brandishing their arms in
my face, I began to look for a way of beat-
ing an honourable retreat. Fortunately a
dragoon made his appearance, and an ex-
planation was come to. It seems that our
men, wishing to make a nearer acquaintance
with their charming neighbours, had in-
vaded a space of ground reserved specially
for the use of ground and sea forces, and
the ladies, led by their old women, had made
a sudden onslaught, causing our brave vo-
lunteers to beat a still more sudden retreat,
and sending several of them to the doctors.
After they had thus protected their ground
from invasion, they had determined to come
and lay their grievance before me. Of
course measures were at once taken that
such a thing should not happen again.

My readers may probably have heard of
the squabble over the Laurium mines, which
occupied the press and three Governments
in Europe for some time. As Mr Serpieri,
the leading partner in the firm that claimed
those mines, is a friend of mine, and was in
Athens at the time, I had an opportunity
of learning all about the affair. The elder
Serpieri, who had been a senator of the
Roman Republic in 1848, after the occupa-
tion of that city by the French, settled in
Sardinia. There his attention was attracted
by the immense mounds of scoria left by
the Romans when they worked the lead and
silver mines of that country. Having some
knowledge of chemistry he analysed these
scoria, and found that they still contained
about 14 per cent of metal. He speedily
found a partner with capital, and having
obtained the scoria at a nominal price, they
set to work, and in a few years realised a
handsome fortune. The material beginning
to fail in Sardinia, they entered into a con-
tract with the Greek Government for the
mounds of scoria existing in that country.
As nobody believed they could make any-
thing out of their speculation, they also
obtained these at a nominal price; but as
soon as the affair began to pay, after a large
amount of capital had been expended in
developing the mines, the Greeks, alarmed
by seeing foreigners making money in their
country, coolly cancelled the contract, and
stopped the works. A vast amount of
diplomatic interference had to be brought
to bear before they would recognise the fact
that a nation must keep its contracts as well
as a private individual.

At that time Greece, except the larger
towns, was completely in the hands of the
brigands. Bulgaria, the Minister of War,
one day in a speech in Parliament said that
he was determined to put down the curse.
That night, as he was quietly walking
home, he was set upon and carried off to the
hills, his taking place in the centre of
Athens. He was well treated, but only
obtained his liberty when his family paid
the 100,000 drachmas demanded as ransom.
As this was almost the total amount of his
private fortune, that speech ruined him.

Thrones are not always beds of roses, and
certainly, judging by what I heard and saw,
His Majesty the King of the Greeks did not
find his very comfortable. I was told that
finding life in the palace rather monotonous,
he used to take walks when tired of riding
or driving; but the Parliament, actuated,
I suppose, by a tender solicitude for his per-
sonal safety, passed a law prohibiting him
from doing so. He next attempted to dispel
his ennui by frequenting the houses of some
of the upper classes. Again Parliament
stepped in, fearing lest he might thus be-
come subject more to the influence of one
party than another, and by act of Parliament
made it unlawful for him to frequent a pri-
vate house. Consequently His Majesty
was reduced to seeing company in his own
palace, but as, unfortunately, his civil list
of 3,000,000 of drachmas was always very
much in arrears, King George could not
entertain, and passed his time in playing at
billiards, looking out of the window, and,
it was said, retiring for the night at 5 p.m.
Since then King George has married, and
probably now finds the time hang less
heavily on his hands, but under all the
circumstances it is no wonder that he has
attempted several times to abdicate.

In the meantime our preparations were
rapidly going forward, the semi-independent
tribes of Thessaly and Albania were bur-
nishing up their arms, waiting for our passing
the frontier to descend into the plains and
join us. Measures had been taken that the
three fortresses should offer no resistance;

parties had been sent along the frontier, a
force of nearly 11,000 men was ready to take
the field, when an event happened that
knocked all our plans on the head. The
Turkish Government on the one side, and
the representatives of the Powers on the other,
had watched these preparations with some
interest, as perhaps these might have brought
about an unlooked for termination to the
Eastern question. The Turkish fleet had
been concentrated within easy reach of
Athens, and two frigates anchored outside the
Piræus. A note from the foreign representa-
tives laid the alternative before the Govern-
ment of either causing me to disband my
troops, or to suffer the withdrawal of the
protection that had been till then extended
to the little kingdom. A Cabinet Council
was at once held, His Majesty being present.
However, no conclusion could be come to.
At last the Premier, Commandour, com-
municated with me, inquiring if I could
guarantee sufficient support from Italy to
enable them to offer an efficient resistance
to the Turks in case the Government refused
to submit to the request of the Powers. With
a powerful hostile fleet a few hours from
Athens, with 20,000 Turks on the frontier,
and with—to oppose this—about 11,000 men
of our own, some 14,000 Greek regulars (all
badly organised), a few gunboats, and almost
unprovided with military stores, it needed
little calculation to foresee that the *locuste*
of the war being changed, we should be crushed
before efficient help came from Italy. The
stakes of the game were too heavy, so I
declined the responsibility, and once more
the clause passed away of perhaps putting
an end to Turkish misrule in the East. So,
having taken the necessary steps for return-
ing our men to their several localities, I
returned to Italy in a sloop-of-war placed
at my disposal by the Greek Government,
and our undertaking came to a fruitless
end.—*Australasian*.

HOW TO COOK A FAIR.

Never heed that first injunction which
Mrs Glass gives as to how to cook a hare,
but to commence it is best to catch young
things—a young gentleman and lady. The
young gentleman will be best raw, and the
young lady quite tender; set the gentleman
at the dinner-table, take a bottle of wine—
claret is good, port is better, a little dash
of champagne will give it briskness—let him
soak in this mixture for a couple of hours;
if no signs of boiling, try another bottle;
when getting red in the gills take him in
the drawing-room; if in winter, set him at
the fire-side by the lady; throw in a dash
of green tea of about three cups to each, and
set them simmer together; if in the summer
time, place them in a current of air, as near
the window and as much out of sight as you
can; stoke the young lady all over with
flowers, and place them near the piano,
and keep stirring them till the lady sings.
When you hear the gentleman sigh it is a
good sign; whether winter or summer,
they are sure to be growing warm. Then
take them off and put them in a corner of
the room on a sofa, near a chess table, if
possible; leave them together simmering for
the rest of the evening. Repeat this for three
or four times, taking care to keep them as
close to each other as you can. Great care
must be taken about the degree of heat; if
too warm, they will explode and fly off; if
too little, they will turn to a jelly, or
perhaps an ice. The best heat is the moder-
ate, regular, and constant. The length of
time during which it is applied must be
according to circumstances. For a gentleman
and lady under 25, three months, three
weeks, or three days sometimes, are suffi-
cient; but in every instance there must be
great precaution to avoid a boil. A certain
quantity of currency put in during cooking
will have a great effect in keeping up the
heat. The dish will look remarkably well,
if garnished round with bank paper; it may
then be served up at the table, and make
an excellent meal or two. Care should be
taken that no vinegar is used, as the dish is
remarkably apt to turn sour.

AN EXTRAORDINARY JUMPER.

Ireland, the vault, was the most extra-
ordinary natural jumper I ever saw, though
I have seen many who excelled him when
aided by the spring-board and other arti-
ficial contrivances. I have walked with him
often, and he has suddenly left my arm,
and with the mere impetus of a couple of
paw-jumps, jumped over a turnpike gate.
In these days of practical joking he was fre-
quently in frolic; his animal spirits were
great, and he was vain and fond of display.
One trick of his was, if he saw a horse held
in waiting for his rider, to stand beside it
as if uncertain which way he should turn
for a moment, and when he saw the rider
coming out, to spring clear over the back
of the horse, with a ridiculous appearance
of anxiety to get out of the gentleman's
way. What made this more singular was
that Ireland always walked off as if he had
performed no extraordinary feat at all,
leaving those who had beheld the jump
doubting the evidence of their own senses,
and liable, of course, to be doubly doubted
if they narrated the occurrence. One of
his stage exhibitions was to throw a some-
sant over a wagon and eight horses—over
a dozen grenadiers standing at present
arms with fixed bayonets. Sir Thomas
Picot, a man of unquestionable courage,
went to witness this exhibition; but when he
saw the man placed, he trembled like a
leaved, and kept his head down while Ireland
jumped, not did he look up till he had first
asked, "Has he done it?" When assured
he had, he said, "A battle's nothing to
that."—*Records of a Stage Veteran*.

UNSEINKABLE SHIPS.

It is satisfactory to learn that while the
Government are making big guns and try-
ing to clothe their ships with impenetrable
armour, they are not neglecting the other
side of the argument between armour and
guns. There is scarcely a torpedo, and some
of the most thoughtful teachers in this art
of war consider that it would be better to
build ships practically unseinkable by tor-
pedoes, and allow the massive bolts from
180 lb. guns to go clean through them. At
least two vessels are approaching comple-
tion, in which this idea (affirms the *Echo*)
will be carried out, together with another
improvement, by means of which it will be
possible to work their boilers at high pres-
sure (the most economical) when not in
danger, and to reduce it to very little above
the atmosphere when going into action, by
which means all risk from a shot entering
the boilers will be avoided.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL INSATISFACTION, when leaving his
ambassadorial post at Berlin in 1855, pre-

sented a case of champagne to Su Shun, an
Imperial Prince, and the chief favourite of
the Emperor, but omitted to send a cork-
screw with it. Not wishing to monopolise
the wine, and being mindful of his patron's
taste for strong drinks, Su Shun forwarded
some of the wine to the Palace. The com-
pliment was duly appreciated, but when the
Emperor ordered his Imperial butler to open
a bottle, that functionary, who had never
seen bottles so fastened down, was com-
pletely at a loss how to get at the contents.
As a last resource, he put a bottle on a
stove, and the result in due course was a
tremendous explosion, which caused con-
siderable alarm in the celestial household.
Su Shun soon after lost his head, but on
another indictment.

To "draw quick and shoot straight" is
all very well the other side the Atlantic;
but because a barman does not "draw
quick" is no reason why a thirsty American
in so respectable a town as Birmingham
should out with his pistol and present it at
the barman's head. Disarmed and in
custody, we hope he will see the propriety
of conforming to the rules of civilised
society—for we suppose such rules do apply
to public-house bars, though we confess
a belief that a police regulation of tap-rooms
might be introduced with advantage.

THE Hatched case, after bringing pain
to conscientious Ritualists, annoyance to
less pronounced sections of the Church, and
diversion to a lawless mob, brings imprison-
ment to the Rev. Mr. Tooth. He is lodged
in Horsemonger Lane Gaol. From his point
of view the times of persecution have re-
turned, and he is ready to suffer as a martyr
should. It is useless to wish that he were
suffering for some nobler principle than the
defiance of the law, in a question of ritual.
He could, of course, discommence himself at
once if he pleased from the Church, but
being in it, he desires—and he is far from
being alone—to see it above the reach of the
civil power.

SIR HENRY HAYDOCK having thought it
proper to declare at St. James's Hall that
he would never draw his sword in a war
for the defence of Turkey, has (says *Vanity
Fair*) thought it prudent to inform the
Commander-in-Chief that he spoke not as
a soldier but as a politician; whereupon
the Duke remarked drily that he could
understand a soldier drawing or not draw-
ing his sword, but that he didn't see how a
politician should have a sword to draw.
Sir Henry, however, nothing daunted, is
now foremost in claiming that he shall be
employed if any warfare should ensue, and
goes so far as to intimate that if he is not
among the first men sent out, something
amazing will happen. "There is an Italian
proverb which recommends a man to turn
his tongue seven times in his cheek before
speaking."

The Turkish armaments continue on an
extensive scale, and contracts have been
concluded by the Minister of War with
some Belgian firms for the supply of a large
quantity of arms and ammunition.—On the
side of Asia, it is said that the Turkish
fortresses of Kars, Erzerum, Batoum, and
Bajazet are thoroughly prepared for defence,
and contain more numerous garrisons than
at the time of the Crimean war. Kars and
Batoum are especially strong, and armed
with very heavy artillery. The garrisons
of both these places are composed almost
exclusively of regular troops. The total
force of Turkish troops now near the frontier
of Asia Minor may be estimated at about
95,000 men, of whom some 16,000 are

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

| Letters. | Registration. | Newspapers. | Books & Patterns. | Per 4 oz. |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,..... | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,..... | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Between the above by Contract Mail,..... | 8 | 8 | 2 | 4 |

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.
To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

*See Tables below.

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by such alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

STRAITS, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., &c. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c. Letters.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, &c. cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.
Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 33.

EGYPT, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt, (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt, (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

| Superscription. | Letters. | Registration. | Newspapers. | Books & Patterns. |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| via | 1 oz. | 2 oz. | Every 4 oz. | |
| Brindisi (Br.) | 23 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Marseilles (Fr.) | 24 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Southampton (Br.) | 24 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| By Priv. Steamer | 22 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| via Brindisi | 22 | 4 | 4 | 12 |

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

| Continent, &c. | Letters. | Registration. | Newspapers. | Books & Patterns. |
|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Europe. | | | | |

Austria, Germany, Hungary,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Fr.) Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) Mar'les, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Is., Heligoland, Holland, Iceland, Roumania, Servia, Switzerland,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Fr.) Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) Mar'les, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Norway, Sweden, Russia,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Fr.) Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) Mar'les, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

France and Algeria, 24 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Italy, (Br.)..... 14 12 2 6

(Fr.)..... 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Spain,.....

Via Gibraltar, 24 None 4 1

Brindisi, 38 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Marseilles, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Southampton, 28 18 6 12

Gibraltar, (Br.) 24 8 4 8

(Fr.)..... 36 None C.P. C.P.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas,.....

Via Brindisi or Marseilles. Via Southampton.

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia,.....

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela,.....

Letters, 50 46

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

except to Curacao, Honduras, and British West Indies, 16 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru,.....

Letters, 62 58

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

Brazil,.....

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii,.....

Letters, 34 30

Registration, None. None.

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one inch in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed, or any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.—They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of goods, raw or thread silk, woollen or cottons, hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of any Office of the Post Office, or the persons of any Office of the Post Office, or a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U. S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce.

Hongkong, U. S. 8 cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c., 8 3

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama, Newfoundland, &c., 8 5

Hawaii, Newfoundland, &c., 8 6

Guatemala, Maricao, Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti, &c., 8 10

Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, &c., 8 13

West Indies, &c., 8 17

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, &c., 8 21

Brasilia, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c., 8 27

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz., 2 1

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper, 2 4

Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz., 6 10

Senders of correspondence by the above route are requested to see that it is fully prepaid in both kinds of Stamps, otherwise it cannot be forwarded.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafer or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money, or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain valuables of any kind, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the

General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following Rules be strictly observed:—

1.—No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2.—This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3.—The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4.—The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Somedifficultly experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—

Letters,..... 12 cents per 1/2 oz.

Registration,..... 8 "

Newspapers,..... 4 " each.

Books and Patterns, 1 oz., 2 " 2 oz., 4 " every 4 oz., 8 "

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on the 1st and 16th of each month.

Registry cannot be effected after 2 p.m. The average time of transit to London by this route is 50 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed *Via San Francisco*. If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

| Vessel's Name. | Section. | Captain. | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Steamers. | | | | | | | | |
| Amoy | 5 | Drewes | Brit. str. | 814 | Mar. 10 | Stemmen & Co. | Canton | To-day |
| Arratoon Apar | 5 | MacTavish | Brit. str. | 1392 | Mar. 7 | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. | S'pore, Calcutta, &c. | |
| Duna | 5 | Steele | Brit. str. | 852 | Mar. 9 | Gilman & Co. | | |
| Edinburgh | 5 | Worsley | Brit. str. | 2300 | Mar. 7 | E. E. Telegraph Co. | | |
| Jeddah | 4 | Clark | Brit. str. | 984 | Mar. 5 | Gee Cheong Hong | Saloon | To-day |
| Malacca | 4 | Edmond | Brit. str. | 1044 | Mar. 27 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Yokohama | Mails |
| Macca | 4 | Johnson | Brit. str. | 887 | Mar. 2 | Hop Kee & Co. | Cooktown | Cos'tan Dock |
| Montgomeryshire | 4 | Sturrock | Brit. str. | 1146 | Mar. 8 | H. Kier & Co. | Saloon | |
| Namoa | 4 | Westoby | Brit. str. | 862 | Mar. 7 | Douglas Laprak & Co. | Saloon | To-morrow |
| Nastor | 4 | Webster | Brit. str. | 1414 | Mar. 9 | Butterfield & Swire | Shanghai | To-day |
| Normanby | 4 | Reddell | Brit. str. | 1000 | Mar. 9 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | Australian Ports | At'deen Dock |
| Norma | 2 | Walker | Brit. str. | 608 | Mar. 8 | Kwok Achong | Swatow | To-day |
| Patrolus | 2 | Courtenay | Brit. str. | 1650 | Mar. 8 | Butterfield & Swire | London, &c. | To-day |
| Peltho | 5 | Leopoldo | Foh. str. | 2129 | Mar. 8 | Messageries Maritimes | Shanghai | To-day |
| Penedo | 5 | Cain | Brit. str. | 652 | Mar. 10 | Melchers & Co. | Saloon | |
| Penguin | 4 | Cowell | Brit. str. | 1122 | Mar. 7 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | S'pore, Calcutta, &c. | |
| Saada | 4 | | Brit. str. | 37 | Dec. 17 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | | |
| Taiwan (late Leonor) | 5 | Young | Brit. str. | 408 | Mar. 9 | Douglas Laprak & Co. | Coast Ports | 12th, noon |
| Tientsin | 5 | Denville | Brit. str. | 682 | Feb. 26 | Butterfield & Swire | Saloon | |
| Yotung | 2 | | Brit. str. | 324 | June 9 | Kwok Achong | | Repairing |
| Sailing Vessels. | | | | | | | | |
| Alden Basse | 4 | Noyes | Amer. bge. | 842 | Jan. 29 | Rozario & Co. | Portland | |
| Anazi | 5 | Hill | Brit. bge. | 468 | Mar. 4 | Adamson, Bell & Co. | | |
| Anglo Saxon | 4 | Harrington | Brit. sh. | 694 | Mar. 1 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Tientsin | |
| Annie S. Hall | 5 | Nelson | Amer. sm. sc. | 455 | Feb. 25 | Douglas Laprak & Co. | San Francisco | |
| Belle of Oregon | 5 | Merriman | Amer. bge. | 1168 | Feb. 9 | Rozario & Co. | | |
| Bua Caco | 2 | Lango | Slam. bge. | 338 | Jan. 26 | Chinese | London | |
| Carpo | 5 | Murphy | Brit. bge. | 1038 | Feb. 2 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | | |
| Cheng Soon | 2 | Cheng Sang | Slam. sch. | 200 | April 30 | Chinese | | |
| Chingtoo | 4 | Bakie | Brit. sm. sc. | 304 | Mar. 2 | Borneo Company, Limited | | K'long Dock |
| Coeran | 1 | Vincent | Amer. sch. | 230 | | Insurance Company | | |
| E. von Beaulieu | 4 | Schneider | Ger. bge. | 335 | Mar. 1 | Borneo Company, Limited | | |
| Edward James | 4 | O'Brien | Amer. bge. | 529 | Jan. 17 | Rozario & Co. | Portland | |
| Formosa | 5 | Quagle | Brit. sm. sc. | 381 | Feb. 17 | Stemmen & Co. | Saloon | To-day |
| Garibaldi | 4 | Vandervord | Brit. bge. | 750 | Feb. 1 | Rozario & Co. | Portland | |
| Helena | 4 | Forbes | Amer. bge. | 670 | Feb. 22 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Portland | |
| Koroor | 3 | Volgarden | Ger. bge. | 373 | Mar. 7 | Wieler & Co. | New York | |
| Loiterer | 7 | Vincent | Amer. sch. | 41 | Aug. 18 | Insurance Co. | | |
| MyNear | 4 | Taylor | Amer. sh. | 1300 | Jan. 31 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | New York | |
| Myrtle Belle | 5 | Plumer | Amer. sh. | 755 | Feb. 27 | Stemmen & Co. | | |
| Nehemiah Gibson | 4 | Bradford | Amer. bge. | 741 | Jan. 26 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Cebu | Cleared |
| Orange Grove | 5 | Longmuir | Brit. bge. | 885 | Feb. 28 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | | |
| Presto | 2 | Laidman | Brit. bge. | 384 | Mar. 4 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Tientsin | Cleared |
| Rio Logo | 1 | Matthews | Brit. bge. | 241 | Feb. 9 | Olyphant & Co. | Melbourne | |
| Rosina | 5 | Hansen | Amer. sm. sc. | 406 | Feb. 28 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | | |
| San Lorenzo | 4 | McMadataga | Span. bg. | 220 | Mar. 10 | Remedios & Co. | Manila | Cos'tan Dock |
| Sarah Nicholson | 1 | Selkirk | Brit. sh. | 983 | Feb. 8 | Melchers & Co. | | |
| Siamese Crown | 2 | Saxtoph | Slam. bge. | 540 | Feb. 9 | Tack Meo & Co. | | |
| Sir Harry Parkes | 4 | Chapman | Brit. sh. | 618 | Mar. 7 | Melchers & Co. | Melbourne & Sydney | |
| Spirit of the Age | 4 | Johnson | Brit. bge. | 347 | Jan. 10 | Rozario & Co. | London | Wanchai Pier |
| Star of China | 7 | Blaker | Brit. sh. | 794 | Jan. 21 | Douglas Laprak & Co. | San Francisco | |
| Sumatra | 3 | Clough | Amer. sh. | 1071 | Oct. 21 | Russell & Co. | | |
| Syringa | 4 | Partridge | Brit. sm. sc. | 242 | Mar. 4 | Chan Cheong Wing | Haiphong | |
| Tulloughorum | 3 | Macdon | Brit. sch. | 175 | Feb. 1 | Wieler & Co. | Yokohama | |
| Union | 5 | Mariscobavaria | Span. sch. | 152 | Feb. 8 | Remedios & Co. | Takow | |
| Wandering Minstrel | 5 | Sivwright | Brit. bge. | 861 | Feb. 27 | Stemmen & Co. | | |
| Western Belle | 5 | Fish | Amer. bge. | 1185 | Feb. 12 | Order | | |
| William Turner | 1 | Vandervord | Brit. bge. | 481 | Feb. 12 | Rozario & Co. | Saloon | Sands' Slip |
| WHAMPOA. | | | | | | | | |
| Albatros | 1 | Koppelman | Ger. bge. | 377 | Mar. 3 | Wm. Pustatt & Co. | Hamburg | |
| Formosa | 1 | Schweber | Ger. sm. sc. | 282 | Mar. 8 | Melchers & Co. | Tientsin | |
| Hongkong | 1 | Oom | Ger. sm. sc. | 220 | Feb. 26 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Tientsin | |
| Isuzu | 1 | Pearce | Brit. bge. | 327 | Feb. 19 | Douglas Laprak & Co. | Newchwang | |
| Lydia | 1 | Young | Brit. bge. | 896 | Feb. 25 | Butterfield & Swire | Newchwang | |
| Onward | 1 | Morton | Brit. sch. | 210 | Mar. 7 | Wieler & Co. | Tientsin | |
| St. Anne | 1 | Jan | Foh. bg. | 480 | Feb. 25 | Carlowitz & Co. | | |
| Signal | 1 | Witney | Amer. bge. | 493 | Feb. 10 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | | |
| CANTON. | | | | | | | | |
| China | 1 | Hennings | Ger. str. | 648 | Mar. 9 | Stemmen & Co. | Shanghai | |

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Ashuelot | 6 h | American | corvette | 1100 | 6 | 700 | Feb. 19 | E. O. Matthews |
| Audacious | 6 h | British | iron-clad (flag-ship) | 6750 | 14 | 800 | Feb. 21 | Colomb |
| Fly | 6 h | British | gun vessel | 464 | 4 | 120 | Feb. 26 | John Bruce |
| Hornet | 7 h | British | gun vessel | 464 | 4 | 120 | Feb. 20 | H. N. Hippisley |
| Marques de la Victoria | K. D. | Spanish | transport | 1200 | | | Feb. 23 | Borrafo |
| Mecaneo | 6 k | British | military hospital | 2591 | | | | |
| Midge | 6 h | British | gunboat | 465 | 4 | 120 | Dec. 19 | H. Salmond |
| Patino | K. D. | Spanish | transport | 1200 | | | Feb. 23 | Rapello |
| Swinger | 7 h | British | gun vessel | 408 | | | Jan. 24 | Lieut.-com. E. A. Bolltho |
| Tojo | Novelty Works | Portug. | gun vessel | 444 | 2 | 100 | Jan. 8 | F. Amaral |
| Tonnesoes | 6 k | American | frigate (flag-ship) | 2800 | 28 | 1800 | Mar. 3 | J. Young |
| Victor Emanuel | 6 c | British | Commodore's flag-ship | 3087 | 2 | | | Commodore Watson |
| Vigilant | 8 h | British | despatch vessel | 650 | 2 | 250 | Feb. 23 | H. C. D. Ryder |

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

| Name. | Tons. | Captain. | Owners. |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------|
| Fame | 117 | Stopani | H. & W'poo Dock Co. |
| Foi Wan | | | H. & C. M. S.-boat Co. |
| Iehang | 700 | Martin | Butterfield & Swire |
| Kin Shan | 457 | Corey | H. & C. M. S.-boat Co. |
| Kin Kiang | 617 | Benning, T. | H. & C. M. S.-boat Co. |
| Lintin | 89 | | Kwok Achong |
| Powau | 1890 | | H. & C. M. S.-boat Co. |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy | 101 | Hawkins | Kwok Achong |
| Spark | 140 | Hoyland | H. & C. M. S.-boat Co. |
| White Cloud | 280 | Benning, A. | H. & C. M. S.-boat Co. |
| Yotai | 180 | Brown | Kwok Achong |

CHINESE GUN-VESSLS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

| Name. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Commander. |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| An-lan | 431 | 7 | | J. Godall |
| Chen-jui | 98 | 1 | | E. F. Collins |
| Ching-po | 180 | | | Wan Lum Wan |
| Ching-shing | | | | E. Choy |
| Chun-hai | 280 | 6 | | |
| Peng-shan-hai | 600 | 6 | 400 | C. H. Palmer |
| Quong-on | 180 | 8 | 60 | Li Ping Tye |
| Shen-chi | 150 | 5 | | H. Wade |
| Sui-tung | | | | Stewart |
| Tehing-tung | 180 | 6 | 60 | Boscard |
| Tien-po | 160 | 6 | | C. De Longueville |
| Wing-po | 600 | 8 | 180 | Lam Man Wo |

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 8, 1877.
Madeira for Newchwang
Wm. Mansori for Chioo

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

March 8, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| Name. | Flag. |
|------------------|----------|
| Atioy | British |
| Ansdyt | French |
| Chin-ee | Chinese |
| Fuchyama | American |
| Fuchow | American |
| Hai-chin | Chinese |
| Hai-tung | Chinese |
| Hai-tai | Chinese |
| H. O. Orsted | Danish |
| Hankow (McQueen) | British |
| Hankow | American |

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

March 8, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

March 8, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| Name. | Flag. |
|-------------|----------|
| Homah | American |
| Kiang-ching | Chinese |
| Kiang-tien | Chinese |
| Kiang-tai | Chinese |
| Kiang-yueh | Chinese |
| Pai-tai | Chinese |
| Ping-on | British |
| Salko Marti | British |
| Shanghai | Chinese |
| Seochuen | American |
| Seochuen | American |
| Tai-yew | Chinese |
| Tai-yew | Chinese |
| Ting-tung | Chinese |
| Tung-tung | Chinese |
| Yung-tung | Chinese |

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

March 8, 1877.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

March 8, 1877.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| Name. | Flag. |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Camille & Ida | German barque |
| Haydn Brown | American barque |
| Investment | for New York |
| J. R. Worrestet | British barque |
| Julie Rita | British barque |
| Katie Fickinger | American barque |
| Maria | French barque |
| Mary Black | British barque |
| Mistral | British brig |
| Novelty | British barque |
| Ombe | British ship |
| Pelham | British brig |
| Rita | Spanish barque |
| Union | Spanish barque |

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 10, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Paica, highest, lowest, Cash, Ounc.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Amer. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Foochow, 160 140

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 160

Beef Corned, catty 150 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 90 80

" Steak, 150 140

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 150 140

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 90

" Liver, catty 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 250

" Chinese, 180 170

" English, 360 340

Mutton Chop, 180 170

" Leg, 180 170

" Shoulder, 180 170

" Liver, 180 170

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

" Feet, 100 90

" Fry, 110 100

" Head, 90 80

" Heart, 60 50

" Kidneys, 80 70

" Liver, 100 80

Pork, Chop, catty 150 140

" Corned, 180 170

" Leg, 150 140

" Fat or Lard, 110 100

Sheeps' Head and Feet, set 240 230

" Heart, 50 40

" Kidneys, 80 70

Smoking Pigs, 1750 1600

Veal, catty 140 120

Poultry.

Capons, catty 200 180

Deer, each \$2.00 \$1.50

Ducks, catty 110 100